THE U. S. BOOK-STORE. with proper space and offices for the multifarious business of the copyright department.

SKETCH OF ITS EARLY HISTORY,

Its Increasing Size and Necessities-Comparisons with Older Institutions Abroad-Duty of Congress-Immediate Action Necessary.

The average reader is hardly informed of the details connected with the early commencement, subsequent progress, and present condition of that great repository of literature miscalled the Conessional Library. Some of the facts connected with its imperative demand for more room are branches of the National Legislature. It is not a pliable partisan-providing institution; this fact, taken in connection with the additional fact that it is purely a literary establishment, operates unfortunately on the average Congressional mind, In other words, if it were the source from whence the average Congressional Intellect received some of its inspirations, or the impecuations political friend obtained employment, it would not full to receive early recognition and relief.

Notwithstanding the rapid strides of art and science and its current literature to welcome the approach of the twentieth century, there is probably no race of people outside of Patagonia that take so little interest in this or kindred subjects as the average American Congressman.

BEIEF HISTORICAL MENTION. At the first session of the Sixth Federal Congress, A. Bayard, of Delaware, grandfather of the present

Senator from that State. On the 26th day of January, 1802, President Jefthe Library for the use of both Houses of Con-

attendance, and for the expenditure of the balsuce remaining of the \$5,000 for books, expenses,&e. GENTINE ECONOMY. As far as 1806 the expenses must have been very

small, for in that year \$450 was the sum mentioned in the appropriation bill for the support of the Lihisty. After this period \$1,000 per annum was ap-Library, and \$800 allowed for contingent expenses and Librarian's salary.

In the appropriation bill approved February 20, roof and fitting up a room in the west side of the porth wing of the Capitol for the Library, \$600," The whole number of books that had gradually ac-Washington and burned the Capitol. The Congresatomi Library ceased to exist from that time until

The letter of Mr. Jefferson offering the sale to Congress contains the following characteristic and modest paragraph, verbatim:

as to spare the present calls of the country, and Washington in a single trip of a fortnight."

GRADUAL PROGRESS.

From the date last mentioned the Library has been continually increasing in importance and usefalness, until the year 1851. At this time, December 24, thirty-five thousand volumes were destroyed by tire. Congress then took the matter seriously in hand, and in March, 1852, they appropriated \$72,500 for the repair of the Library and \$75,000 to purchase more books.

From year to year the needs and necessities have increased its expense, and to-day it outstrips all other institutions of the kind in the world, when we reflect that after the fire of 1851 there were but twenty thousand volumes to begin with. Who shall be able to compute the volumes and their usefulness thirty years from now?

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NOW, like the great government libraries of every country in Europe, is governed by a law of growth which can no longer be measured by the want or

the necessities of the National Legislature. This great repository of learning has come. through the legislation of Congress, to be the representative and custodian of the entire literature of America. Through the operations of the copy right law it receives and preserves all the books, periodicals, musical compositions, maps, charts, and works of art for which exclusive right of publication is secured to their authors or publish-

Besides this, the Congressional Library alone, of sil the government libraries of the world, is charged with the entire copyright records of the winter. country. It thus becomes an administrative bureau. involving more than 20,000 entries and certificates of copyright per annum, with the receipt and care of 40,000 publications deposited in pursuance of law to perfect the copyright. Thus there is required an amount of space, both for the clerical labor involved and for the storage of the immense receipts of copyright publications, which could never be reached by any enlargement of the Capitol building.

IN ADDITION TO THE COPYRIGHT INCREASE of the Library, all of which it must be remembered. book of any value produced in the country, it is | child. largely and constantly recruited from the follow-

First-From the annual deposits of books by the Smithsonian Institution, whose library was removed to the Capitol and incorporated with the Congressional Library in 1866. These books are almost wholly scientific, and afford a most valuable addition to its stores. They represent the fransactions of most of the learned societies of the world, in every department of inquiry and in all stant at cushion-carous. languages. Like the copyright deposits, they cost the tax-payers nothing, except for cataloguing and

Second-A similar inexpensive contribution tomes in the form of the public documents, not By of Congress, but of every State and Territory in the Union. And the librarian has secured, by a systematic effort, all, or nearly all, the annual re-Posts of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States, forming an invaluable series of statistical and commercial information much needed by Congress and its commillers. The donations of societies and individuals of books, reports, and pamphlets, constantly coming in, form another important source of increase

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES,

Thini-By this system, through which fifty sets of the documents of Congress and other Governgovernments, the library is being constantly enriched with the freshest official documents, as well as with many books dealing with the natural history, resources, explorations, surveys, and commercial and financial statistics of all the leading governments of the two hemispheres. International exchange could be much more ly developed by personal effort and influence, and it has been proposed to send the Librarian to Europe to systematize and increase this avenue of exchange, which, when left to correspondence only, brings in fewer accessions than they ought to do, considering the great value and number of ur publications sent abroad.

moderate appropriation by Congress-about \$11,500 | den, Bill Busby, "Scotty," Steve Taylor, Fred per unnum-also enlarge the collection with a Plaisted, and others, exhibited their prowess with great variety of books, chiefly published abroad | the gloves. and useful to Congress in its labors, as well as for public use and reference.

THE PRESS. withines of bound newspapers, representing and according to the Norwegian snow-shoe rules." Interestian two centuries of time as to Europe and a century and a half as to American journals. About one hundred daily newspapers are regularly Perterous is the idea that such a vast and rapidly- did this morning."—New Haven Register. forcing collection can be permanently, or even for a few years longer, housed in the Capitol. We Burt to it in constantly increasing numbers, and burg Commercial-Gazette.

EXTENDING ITS USEFULNESS. This building, when erected, should be freely opened every evening to all who choose to resort to it for information, thereby increasing the publie intelligence and giving everybody a chance to use these rich stores of the world's literature and science. They have been gathered by Congress primarily for the use and reference of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government; but now they are grown utterly beyond the wants or possible use of Congress, and it is not fair that so enormous a collection of learning, with such capacities for usefulness, should be confined to so very narrow a circle of readers. While it would not be proper to make the Library of the Government a circulating library, it would be a step in the direction of progress to throw open its doors at brought out every year in debate before both hours when all could enter and avail themselves

of these mediums of enlightenment. The Senate and House have separate libraries, convenient to their respective chambers, containing many thousand volumes, and this separation of the Congressional Library from the Capitol buliding would work no hardship to them, while the transfer of its benefits to the public, under wholesome rules and restrictions, would elevate its character and operate to change the name to that of the United States Library, as it should be.

The present law library, formerly the old Supreme Court room, contains 55,000 legal authorities, and should be moved up in the present library when the time comes. The respectability of such | ent truthfulness and integrity; and before Lincoln a change is apparent, and its capacity is sufficient for some time

at Philadelphia, an act was passed to provide for French, at Paris, which contains to-day upward of more familiar with the Bible than any other book the removal of the seat of Government to Wash- 2,000,600 printed books and 160,000 manuscripts. in the language, and this was apparent both from ington. Section 5 of that act appropriated \$5,000 Between the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg his style and illustrations, so often taken from that to purchase books and fitting up a suitable apart- and the British Museum it is difficult to say which | book. He verified the maxim that it is better to ment for keeping them, for the use of both Houses | is the larger. Neither will vary much from 1,110,- know thoroughly a few good books than to read of Congress. It was approved by President John | 000 volumes. The Royal Library of Munich has Adams April 24, 1890. Among the members of the | now something over 900,000, but this includes | Senate committee who had been assigned the duty | 500,000 pamphlets; the Royal Library at Berlin conof carrying that section into effect is found James | tains 700,000; the library at Copenhagen, 510,000; the library at Dresden, 500,000; the Imperial ferson signed a bill entitled "An act concerning | brary at Rome has about 110,000 printed books, and commenced in 1378. There are about sixty other

This act simply provided for the appointment of | brary a Librarian, at a salary of \$2 per day when in actual | The National Library of Paris is one of the very oldest in Europe, having been founded in 1350, al- take a seat on the knee of a friend, and with one though the University Library at Prague is reported | arm thrown familiarly around his friend's neck founded the same year. The British Museum dates | have a friendly talk or a legal or political consulits commencement about four hundred years later | tation. Such familiarity would have shocked our | ministration down to that of the present incum-

COMPARISONS WITH MODERN LIBRARIES. The Congressional Library (so called) to-day numpropriated for five years for the increase of the | bers 390,000 volumes; the Boston Public Library comes next, with about 300,000 (including the duplicates in its seven branches); the Harvard University collection comes next, with about 26,000; 1811, is the following item: "For repairing the the Astor and Mercantile, of New York, have each about 150,000; Yale College has about 114,500; Dartmouth about 54,000; Cornell University, with 41,000; the University of Virginia, 41,000: Bowdoin, with sumulated for nearly fourteen years was about 36,000; the University of South Carolina, with 30,000; 1000. On Wednesday evening, August 24, 1814, the Michigan State, 39,000; Amherst, 39,500; Princeton, victorious English, under General Ross, entered 42,000; Pennsylvania Mercantile, 125,000; and Columbia University, South Carolina, 29,000.

It will thus be seen that our National Library, as January 30, 1815, when Congress purchased ex- it should be called, exceeds in numbers all but cistory, and determined. He possessed in an emi-President Jefferson's library for \$23,950, containing | eight, and possibly nine, of the ancient libraries of | nent degree the qualities which create personal Europe, and all in America.

THE REVENUES. The fee for every publication copyrighted is fifty cents for the record and a similar amount for the "They may be valued by persons named by certificate, making an aggregate of \$1 for each themselves, and the payment made convenient to article presented. This is paid over monthly to the public; it may be, for instance, in such annual the Secretary of the Treasury and enters in no way nesses; I think Lincoln the stronger of the two in installments as the laws of Congress has left at into the Library fund. The annual revenues vary cross-examination. He could compel a witness to from the follies which have surrounded her. their disposal, or in stock of any of their late loans from \$15,000 to \$16,000, leaving a net profit to the tell the truth when he meant to lie. He could Government of from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and increasing

yearly. evait its day of peace and prosperity. They may | The joint committee of Congress have selected enter, nevertheless, into immediate use of it, as Judiciary Square as the site of the new National eighteen or twenty wagons would place it in Library building. They have asked for a preliminary appropriation of \$1,000,000. The building, when finished, is estimated at \$3,000,000 in round numbers, according to the style and size contem-LIBRARY ACCOMMODATION.

> The Secretary of the Interior, Architect of the Capitol, and the Congressional Librarian are the commissioners proposed to overlook the work.

There are 300,000 volumes on hand to-day. It will require about three years to finish the new building, which, at the rate of 20,000 new additions every year, aggregate a collection of 450,000 volumes to find room for immediate accommodation when the removal takes place. To calculate for the collections to come during the next century we respectfully refer the commissioners to Byrne's tables of of logarithm's as the easiest method of ascertaining the result.

Now that a President is elected, and there will be four years of rest from sham reform and political economy, it is to be hoped that Congress will promptly pass appropriations commensurate with the present usefulness and future immensity of this growing adjunct to our national fame. Further delay, under any pretense whatever, will decrease the market value of each book equal to the time delayed, and necessitate a substitution of new ones after all at market prices. This idea is thrown out gratuitously in order to catch the eye of the average economist.

SPORTING SQUIBS.

Ice-boat regattas are a northern amusement this Many turfmen are forming private breeding establishments.

The bay colt known as Islander has been rechristened Flanders. Dan Mace will drive Sorrel Dan this year. He

thinks he can bring his record to 2:08, pounds if he "mounts" the coming season. George W. Penniman has been chosen official

scorer for this year by the Boston cricket club. Fordham, the English jockey, will this year ride cost the Government nothing, and brings in every for Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bowes, and Leopold de Roths-George Watson has challenged the winner of

> the recent O'Leary contest on behalf of his unknown Hankinson, the base-ballist, is said to have signed with the Troy Club as their third-baseman

for 1881. ticing for his game with Sexton on the 15th in- seeking only truth and justice. He excelled all I

The chestnut mare, Buttercup, foaled in 1874 by Glen Aihol out of Bayflower, has been purchased by General Hardy, Belle Meade, Tenn.

A horse, known as Old Point, formerly Silver Tail, who in 1870 trotted a mile in 2:50, died recently in California in his thirty-ninth year. Bushong the catcher of the Worcesters, talks about retiring from professional playing at the

close of next season, in order to study dentistry. The annual games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association will take place on the grounds of the and squarely his opponent's case. His wit and New York Athletic Club, at Mott Hayen, May 28. William Taylor and Thomas Longer indulged in | ways to the point, added immensely to his power

rounds, lasting one hour and thirty-three minutes. The latest information from Newmarket, Eng. is that Mr. Jacob Pincus has Wallenstein, Mistake, ment publications are exchanged with foreign Dakota, Iroquois, Seneca, and Nereid in active training. So far he has done nothing with Barrett.

Twenty-five sons and daughters of Longfellow ran in 142 races in 1880, of which they won thirtytwo, got second place in twenty-three, and third

place in twenty-eight, winning a total sum of taken measures to suppress all illegal betting, ciently "horsey" and ordinary small talk to give either from the stand in the paddock or on the the conversation a piquancy without bringing the

dulging in a private sparring exhibition, at which society, and, without being so intended, is really the for the whole skirt. The annual purchases from the very | Joe Goss, John Sullivan, Pete McCoy, Billy Mad-

Ole Jeldnes, Olans Jeldnes, and Anders Jeldnes, Norwegians, have published the following chal- and persistent theological discussion. The author, lenge at Silverton, Col.: "We will at any time be- in his preface, states that the book is the result of A great many important periodicals and other tween now and the 1st of April next run on several years of careful investigation of the sub-Serials are thus kept up, including all the most im- snow shoes against any three men in America for ject, instituted for his own satisfaction; but as ne Poriant reviews, magazines, and political, literary, \$2,000 a side; or I, Anders Jeldnes, will run against progressed he discovered what were to him eviand scientific journals. The vast range and value of any man on the American continent for \$1,000 and dences of the untrustworthiness of the certain porthe modern periodical press is fully recognized in the championship of America. The race to be run tions of the New Testament which have generally the Library of the United States, which now has in Poughkeepsie Gulch, San Juan County, Colorado, been accepted by the faithful as of divine inspira-

Prnyer Answered. taken and bound, although, owing to the neglect Sunday afternoon dinner. "Job, my dear," said and the deductions are calm and dispassionate, of Congress, there is nowhere so much as twenty his wife, wreathed in smiles, "I wish you had been though decided and emphatic. He does not prefeet of room where they could be filed for examina at church this morning. Mr. Goodwill was very tend that his work is a history either of church or tion, and they have to be kept piled in alphabetical interesting, and when he prayed for the absent of Christianity, but an analytical examheaps until the volumes are complete for binding. ones." "Well, that accounts for it, then, I limited into the principal doctrines It will be seen from the above how utterly pre- haven't caught such a string of fish for a year as I distinctive of the Christian religion as

Gospel Truth.

THE ILLINOIS GIANTS.

ABE LINCOLN AND S. A. DOUGLAS.

Both Men as Lawyers-The Peculiarities of Each, Physical and Otherwise-The Great Speech of the Little Giant for Jackson-Interesting Anecdotes.

No two men could be found more unlike, physically and intellectually, in manners and in appearance, than they. Lincoln was a very tall, spare man, six feet four inches in height, and would be instantly recog-

nized as belonging to that type of tall, large-boned men produced in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, and exhibiting its peculiar characteristics in the most marked degree in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois. In any court-room in the United States he would

have been instantly picked out as a Western man. His stature, figure, dress, manner, voice, and accent indicate that he was of the Northwest. In manner he was always cordial and frank, and although not without diguity, he made every per-

son feel quite at his ease. I think the first impression a stranger would get of him, whether in conversation or by hearing him speak, was that he was a kind, frank, sincere, genuine man, of transparhad uttered many words he would be impressed with his clear good scuse, his remarkably simple, homely, but expressive Saxon language, and next The largest library in the world is that of the by his wonderful wit and humor. Lincoln was

Douglas was little more than five feet high, with a strong, broad chest and strongly marked features; his manners also were cordial, frank, and the court-room.

libraries in Europe larger than the Vatican Liremember that it was not unsual to see him come off the bench, or leave his chair at the bar, and English cousins and disgusted our Boston brothers, and it has, I think, disappeared. In contrast with personal dignity. A distinguished member of day approached and slapped him, familiarly and rudely, on the shoulder. The Senator haughtily, drew himself up and said: "That is a familiarity, sir, I never permit my friends, much less a comparative stranger. Sir, it must not be repeated." Lincoln and Douglas were, as we know, both self-educated, and each the builder of his own fortune. Each became very early the recognized leader of the political party to which he belouged. Douglas was bold, unflinching, impetuous, denun-

popularity, and he was the idol of his friends. Both Lincoln and Douglas were strong jury lawyers, Lincoln, on the whole, was the strongest jury lawyer we ever had in Illinois. Both were distinguished for their ability in seizing and bringing out distinctly and clearly the real points in a case. make a jury laugh, and, generally, weep, at his pleasure. Lincoln on the right side, and especially when injustice or fraud were to be exposed, was the strongest advocate; on the wrong side, or on the defense, where the accused was really guilty, the client, with Douglas for his advocate, would be more fortunate than with Lincoln.

Lincoln studied his cases thoroughly and exhaustively. Douglas had a wonderful faculty of extracting from his associates, from experts, and others, by conversation, all they knew of a subject he was to discuss, and then making it so thoroughly his that all seemed to have originated with himself. He so perfectly assimulated the ideas and knowledge of others that all seemed to be his own, and all that went into his mind came out improved.

His ablest speech in the House was made on the 7th of January, 1844, on a bill to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall during the defense of New Orleans. In his masterly argument he took the then bold and novel ground that the fine was imposed in violation of law. It is a curious fact that, in his speech, Douglas claimed for General Jackson many of the war popular form should meet with a ready and expowers exercised by President Lincoln and his Generals during the rebellion, and for which the President was so bitterly denounced by his political opponents. This speech gave him a national reputation. After the death of the hero of New Orleans a pamphlet copy of the speech was found among his papers, with an indorsement in Jackson's handwriting, and signed by him, in these words: "This speech constitutes my defense. I lay it aside as an inheritance for my grand-

Mr. Lincoln remained in active practice at the bar until his nomination for the Presidency in 1860. His reputation as a lawyer and advocate was rising higher and higher. He had a large practice on the circuit all over the central part of this State, and he was employed in most of the important cases in the Federal and Supreme Courts. He went on special retainers all over Illinois, and occasionally to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indiana. His law arguments addressed to the judges were Fred Archer, the English jockey, will weigh 119 always clear, vigorous and logical; seeking to convince rather by the application of principle than by the citation of authorities and cases. On the whole, I always thought him relatively stronger before a jury than with the court. He was a quick and accurate reader of character, and understood, almost intuitively, the jury, witnesses, parties, and judges, and how best to address, convince, and influence them. He had a power of conciliating and impressing every one in his favor. A stranger coming into court, not knowing him, or anything about his case, listening to Lincoln a few moments would find himself involuntarily on his side, and wishing him success. His manner was so candid, Shaefer, the billiardist, is energetically prac- so direct, the spectator was impressed that he was ever heard in the statement of his case. However complicated, he would disentangle it, and present the turning point in a way so simple and clear that all could understand. Indeed, his statement often rendered argument unnecessary, and often the court would stop him and say, "If that is the case, we will hear the other side." He had, in the highest possible degree, the art of persuasion and the power of conviction. His illustrations were often quaint and homely, but always clear and apt, and generally conclusive. He never misstated evidence, but stated clearly, and met fairly humor, and inexhaustible stores of anecdote, ala prize-fight near London on the 19th instant, re- as a jury advocate.-How. I. N. Arnold before the sulting in the victory of the former after fifty-two | Illinois Bar Association.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BELLES AND RINGERS. A Novelette. By HAWLEY SMART, author of "Breezie Langton," "Courtship in Two Centuries," "Play or Pay," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Washington: G. A. Whittaker.

A pleasant story of English life is this, with incidents of the loves of two pair of young people, and the designs of a managing mamma and worldly aunt sufficient to give life to the plot and The Nottingham (England) town council has make it very interesting reading. There is suffi-Nottingham race-course, during the Nottingham | charge of slanginesss against the author. Pansey Cottrell, a sort of everybody's friend, is a type of

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION TO THE YEAR TWO HUNDRED. By CHARLES B. WAITE, A. M. Chicago: C. V. Waite & Co. This work is probably destined to arouse deep tion, and he deemed it his duty to give the results of his examinations to the world. While the book is an audacious attack upon orthodoxy, the facts The Shuttle family were quietly enjoying the are set forth in regular chronological sequence, of which these doctrines were disseminated dura pint pot, but such endeavors always prove far Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

Jeff Davis is going to publish a book on "The ling that period. He divides the work into six periods: First, the apostolic age; second, the apos-

ularly is this work Hable to be violently antagonized by orthodox theologians, viz: the deduction that Jesus Christ was not a miracle worker, and consequently that the accounts of the miracles attributed to Him are apochryphal. In giving his conclusions Judge Waite states the evidences which impel them clearly and concisely and gives minutely the authorities which he has consulted.

C. P. Farrell, 1421 New York avenue northwest. MISS PARLOA'S NEW COOK BOOK. A guide to marketing and cooking. By Maria Parloa, principal of the School of Cooking in Boston, author of "The Appledore Cook Book," "First Principles of Household Management and Cook-ers," and "Camp Cookers," Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Washington: William Ballantyne.

Many a young wife, and for that matter many a more mature matron, has felt the need of a work which could give them the results of other's management of a household and other's experience in cooking, and this book certainly supplies that marriage of the crown prince. want. The receipts have only been presented after careful and continued experiment by the author, and special attention is given to soups, salads, entrees, and desserts, for the reason, as stated by Miss Parloa, that with a good acquaintance with the first three we can set a table more healthfully, economically, and elegantly than with meats or fish served in the common ways; and the light desserts could well take the place of the pics and heavy puddings, of which so many people are fond. The hints upon marketing, in the choice and selection of meats, fish, and vegetables, will be found extremely valuable, and the book is one which should be in the possession of every house-

THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE; OR, IN THE HOMES OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OR, IN THE HOMES OF THE PRESIDENTS. Being a Complete History of the Social and Domestic Lives of the Presidents from Washington to Hayes—1879 to 1880. By LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. Philadelphia: Bradley & Co.

In this work Mrs. Holloway, who is one of the brightest of female journalists, has performed a duty which has long been neglected, viz: that of giving to the world the biographies of the ladies who have occupied positions in the country second only to the Presidents. How great an influence hearty. The poorest and humblest found him the wives of the Presidents have exerted in the Library at Vienna, 400,000; University Library at friendly. He was, in his earlier years, hale-fel-shaping of legislation can never be thoroughly Gottingen, Germany, 400,000. The Vatican Li- low-well-met with the rudest and poorest man in known, and the duties which they have performed for the country, while they may have been Those of you who practised law with him, or appreciated, have been wholly ignored by potried causes before him when on the bench, will litical hi-torians. The author has had peculiar opportunities to gather the material for this workand no one who reads the entertaining sketches, embracing the history of the social career and personal biography of every President's wife and hostess of the Executive Mansion, from the first adbent, will fail to appreciate how thoroughly and attractively Mrs. Holloway has performed her task. this familiarity of Douglas, I remember an anec- The book has a steel-plate engraving of the White dote illustrating Colonel Benton's ideas of his own House as a frontispiece, and also contains similar engravings of each lady whose biography is pre-Congress, who was a great admirer of Benton, one sented. The work will be sold by subscription, and canvassers are already in the city.

MADAME BOVARY. A tale of provincial life. By Gustave Flundert. Translated by John Sterling. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. No one can commence the reading of this fascinating book and lay it down before finishing it. The interest is strong and intense from the very beginning, and as the plot unfolds and the characters develop this interest increases to such an extent that it seems to take possession of one's very soul, just as if the incidents of the novel were passing materially before the eyes. Madame Bovary is a type that is met with in every phase of society, and nowhere is she more familiar than in the cosmopolitan society of this city. With an earnest ambition to rise above herstation, she has vague and extraordinary aspirations, is dissatisfied with her

This is one of the most exciting and interesting grown up with the country, but has not kept place books which has been issued for a long time. Per- with advancing civilization. He is a relic of the sonal narrations have always a decided attraction, and this is replete with most astonishing incidents, affording for the lovers of romance all that the most sanguine taste could desire of hair-breadth escapes, imminent danger, thrilling horrors, and powerful description. Many of the sketches are filled with bits of fun that are highly amusing, and the entire volume is one which will be read with the most intense interest by all. It contains portraits of Vidocq, and engravings from illustrative designs by Cruikshank, together with introductory chapter and personal recollections of Vidocq by Dr. R. Shelton Mackensie.

CHANDOS, A Novel. By Outda. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Washington: G. A. Whittaker This is one of the most interesting novels by

Ouida that is now published in pamphlet form at the low price of seventy-five cents. The story has been fully noticed before, and this publication in

FASHION'S FANCIES.

voman.

ladies from abroad. -Lace and grepe lisse flutings for the neck are among the most distinguished artists with which now more popular than ever. -Knee breeches and jackets of ribbed Jersey webbing are popular for small boys. -A new bangle ornament is a silver mule.

with his legs straightened out in the most obstinate fashion. this season, cream white are much more in favor

than colors.

ome highly popular among the fashionable belles -Lace and grenadine veils have dots of chenille

white, or red. embroidery inserted inserted in them, and are also and on the other side was the legend, "In the name edged with swan's down. -Broad velvet sashes, gaily lined, and finished

on the end by shirring and tassels, are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. -That which gives a very pretty finish to many simple tollets is a large bow of very wide satin | them with appropriate remarks. The presentation ribbon, worn on the left side, just below the belt. -Armure and serge dresses in tiny plaids are fashionable in very dark or neutral tints, which

are generally brightened by touches of scarlet or garniture. It is made of plush or chenille, is of omitted the Opera-House matinee. a yellow and bronze mixture, and is, of course,

'fuzzy. -The favorite style of coiffure is the Comte d'Arboise, in which the hair is waved and drawn smoothly down at the sides and wound loosely in braided coils behind the ears.

-A Boston girl wears seven twenty-dollar gold pieces as bangles, and depending therefrom are two enameled shrimps, a little gold pig, a mouse, an elk, a crab, and au clephant,

-Inverness capes are chiefly made of Scotch plaid, and are lined with red or bright-striped flannel. Hoods are added to waterproofs, but to no other kind of cloak or pelisse.

day, refused to have any bridesmaids who had not out as belonging to a man who reached Chidiamonds of their own (rings and earrings not cago nineteen years ago with only fifty counted) to wear at the ceremony.

trimmed at the top with Irish point embroidery, and plain colors with headings of beaded net and featherwork, are among the most dressy styles of as soon as he had money enough to buy a horse."

-Among the new lamp shades are some of a delicate silvery color, which have the effect of water | Chicago who has made money in the business he when the light is burning, and upon them are lit- first started into?" "Have we? Let's see. Let's tle fish and sea anemones that seem to move as the see. Yes, we have. I know a man on State street light flickers.

-All combinations in two fabrics are in fashion. | ago, has stuck right to it, and is worth \$100,000. If One of the prettiest consists in making the skirt | he had only been sharp enough to turn around with three perpendicular plaits of plain cashmere, after ten years and open an undertaker's shop and Swell Beacon Hill clubs of Boston have been in thegood, easy-going bachelor who is met in general then three similar plaits of plain satin, and so on bury his customers he'd now been a millionaire." The key-note of fashion is still habits of coats

those of the marquises of the seventeenth century-

that is, searlet, embroidered with gold. Others are of dark-colored cloth, with collars and cuffs of gold embroidered velvet. -The fashionable spring bonnet for 1881 is to be the rear with a fire-escape, so that the wearer's to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for friends can climb to the top and see the trimmings

-Philadelphia Chronicle. -Fine art has extended to furniture tidies. The most elegant are of silk, satin, plush, and lace, and enriched with hand-painted designs, embroideries of chenille and tiusel, and trimmed with ribbons, laces, balls, and tassels.

-Occasionally Worth charges for material, as, for instance, when he puts Russian sable tails worth \$8,000 into a cloak and muff. This is only justice, for the bill for making is only \$500, and the foundation of emerald green velvet is included.

broidered with jet.

licedful (and it is needed without delay) is a sepa- the people that the incipient author ought to have fourth, of Christian writers; fifth, the four canonirate fire-proof building, carefully planned for all been hung at the close of the reballion, and that cal gospels; and, last, be gives a review of the conthe uses of a great government library, for the accommodation of Congress and the public, who re-Roman Catholic hierarchy. In one respect partic- when real fur cannot be procured.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

delphia. MISS KATE BATEMAN will, it is said, shortly retire from the stage.

Miss Sana Jewerr is said to be contemplating a trip to California. The book will be on sale in this city at the office of JOHN HABBERTON, author of " Deacon Crankitt,"

s writing a new play.

SAM COLVILLE has purchased Andrau's latest opera, " La Muscotte," THE fair Mary Anderson will, it is said, soon

marry George Riddle, the Harvard College actor. MAUREI, the successor of Faure, whose pupil he once was, has been engaged at the Paris Opera for

BEETHOVEN'S ballet music of "Prometheus" is to

be magnificently given in Vienna to celebrate the THE King of Bavaria has given Wagner about

\$75,000, in order to enable the composer to properly present his new opera of "Percival." Botro's "Menstofele" has been successfully produced at Warsaw, with Mmc. Sanger as Murgherita and Signor Castlemary in the title role.

EDWIN BOOTH has presented Michael Connelly, now leading the orchestra at the Princes: Theatre, with a handsome tortoise-shell cigar-case. Ambroise Thomas' new opera of "The Cadi" was given in Manchester with great success. This opera had never before been heard in England.

sions," which was favorably received in Berlin, will be performed in New York on Easter Sanday THE leading members of John McCullough's company will not visit England with him, but will support Mr. W. E. Sheridan during the remainder

Mrs. L. Uppegrove, authoress of "Left Hand" and other plays, will produce a new play, entitled 'The Nihilist Sisters," at Wood's Museum, Philadelphia, on the 14th instant. PAULINE LUCKA has recently been singing in

Ohuntz, where she made her debut twenty-one years ago. She received a perfect ovation and a erenade after the performance. THE programme of the Bayreuth festival is to be given in London next season under the manage-

ment of Herr Neuman. It is expected that Wagner himself will superintend the rehearsal. THE Emma Abbott English Opera Company have met with great success in Philadelphia this week. The operas sung have been: "Bohemian Girl," "Chimes of Normandy," " Fra Diavolo," "Mignon,"

JOHN T. RAYMOND'S new play, entitled "Fresh, the American," written for him by A. C. Gunter, will be produced at the New York Park Theatre on Monday night. Mr. Raymond's character is Ferdinand Nervy Fresh. DENMAN THOMPSON has been increasing his for-

mer successes in his excellent impersonation in

and "Troyatore."

"Joshua Whitcomb" during his recent engage ment in Boston, where he was nightly greeted with overflowing houses. It is expected that Uncle Josh will visit Washington shortly. THE composer, Max Bruch, whose violin music Wilhelmj plays, was recently married in Berlin.

His home will hereafter be in England, as he was, chosen conductor of the Philharmonic Society of Liverpool, in the place of Sir Julius Benedict, who retires to private life on account of old age. HANS YON BULOW has been giving a series of Beethoven concerts in Meiningen. In seven regular concerts and one extra concert the whole nine

symphonies of Beethoven were played and the choral symphony was twice given. All three of the "Lenore" overtures were also given. The best lot, contaminated by a vague sentimentality, while of the violin concertos and some vocal pieces of at last her pride turns against herself and she dis- Beethoven were likewise heard by the fortunate appears from her role of wife and mother, and dies audience, and Von Bulow played two plano pieces. Denous case that McKoo Pankin has a VIDOCO, THE FRENCH DETECTIVE. An auto- in his new play by Joaquin Miller. The title of it. diography. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. is "'49," and it is a story of a pioneer who has

past in the California of to-day, and he is the

centre of incidents which are said to be novel and

interesting. The piece is five acts, and the scenes

are laid on the plains, in St. Louis, and Virginia

City, by the Comstock lode. There are no red shirts or bowie-knives in the play. THE following criticism of Miss Emma Thursby, written by a German for Germans, after her con cert before the most exacting of audiences at Leipzig, will surely be of interest: "In her recent concert Miss Thursby has fully justified to her Leipzig public the high reputation which she brought from Berlin and Vienna. She is no phenomenon to take us by storm at the first moment, but she is a thorough artist, for whose extraordinary knowledge and ability in singing we must have all respect. Her voice is a very sympathetic soprano, affecting and well-sounding up to its highest notes. A rare perfection is shown in its trills and all vocal gymnastics. Her runs, staccato notes, floriture, &c., came out without effort and in perfect technique. All the while her intenation remained scrupulously pure, her manner of singing free from affectation, and in the highest degree noble -The right to bare arms is guaranteed to every and modest, like the whole bearing of the lady. Her pronunciation of the text and rendering of -The "Abbe" is the name of the new hat worn by the sentiment of German songs is particularly to be commended. In short, Miss Thursby belongs

our age is blessed. THE benefit of the Elks, recently held in Baltimore, was the most successful ever given in that city. One of the most pleasing features of the entertainment was the presentation of two medalsone to Miss Mary Anderson and the other to Mr. J. -Though opera gloves come in deeper shades | K. Emmet. The medals were fully two inches in diameter, and were of solid gold. They were exactly alike in every particular, save that one bore -The "ladies' days" of the Lotos Club have be- the name of Mary Anderson and the other of J. K. Emmet. Each was surmounted by an exquisitely wrought elk's head, and the medal was delicately suspended from cross-pins, which bore the names the shade of the veil, or dots of gold, silver, black, of the persons receiving them. Engraved on the face of the medal was the inscription: "Presented -Elegant white gloves have bands of white silk by Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, B. P. Order of Elks, of Charity, Justice, and Brotherly Love," Both were models of workmanship and design, and were manufactured by Messrs. Geary & Weale. Mr. Dan A. Kelly, chairman of the committee of arrangements, made both presentations, accompanying to Mr. Emmet took place immediately after his contributions to the entertainment; that to Miss Anderson between the second and third acts of the play. In order that the audience might not be diminished by other theatrical attractions, Mr. -Caterpillar fringe is the latest thing in dress | John T. Ford and Mr. Bartley Campbell kindly

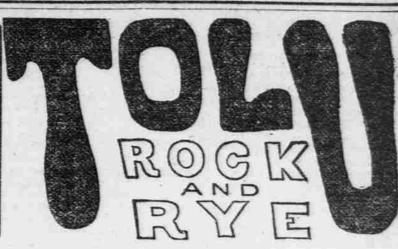
How They Got Rich. "You see that man just crossing the street?" remarked a Chicago man to a New Yorker whom he was towing around to see the sights. "Well, that man sold popcorn in this city for twenty-two years, and he is worth \$150,000." "Did he make it selling popcorn?" "Oh, no. He made his pile buying lake-front lots." Pretty soon the guide called his attention to a man standing in the door of a bank, and added, "That man opened the first Bible house west of New York city. Thirty years ago he was rat poor. To-day lie runs that bank." "Did he make his money selling Bibles?" "Oh, no. He bought praririe land and held on to it." In the -A young lady, married in New York the other | course of ten minutes a big building was pointed cents in his pocket. He opened a night -Blue shades matching the star sapphire, school and now reveled in his wealth. "Did he make it all teaching school?" asked the New Yorker. "Oh, no. He went into the dray business After several more like cases he had referred to the visitor asked, "Have you one single man in who went into the whiskey business twenty years

- Wall Street News.

Things Learned by Experience. If your coal fire is low throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cakes dip the kuife frequently in cold profusely decorated with flowers, and provided in | water. In boiling meats for soups use cold water itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully; never put water to such a grease spot of liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting; salt draws the juices in cooking; it is destrable to keep these in if possible; cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides; place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing very gently for two hours, pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of liquid when done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. -A pretty capote is of black satin, covered with Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a network of jet, and a fringe of jet on the edge of a gravy of the pint of liquid saved. A small piece they were recognized and taught in the first two the little brim to droop over the forehead. Becenturies, and also the principal books by means tween the crown and brim is a wreath of humming-birds. The strings are of black satin, em- water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never -When furs are not used, jetted handkerchiefs be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomamore wasteful than successful. The one thing It has always been the opinion of a large class of local control of the control o

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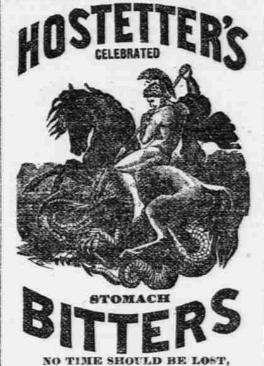
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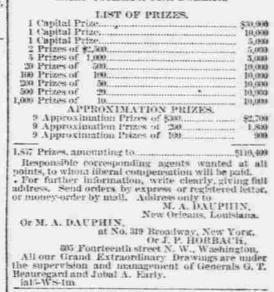
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